

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of March, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subject of the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—"

- That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of "The Board" in Article 72.
- That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 72.
- That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in line one and two of Article 78 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" in line two of Article 78 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 78.
- That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.
- That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 79.
- That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in lines 1, 2 and 4 of Article 80 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 81.
- That the words "hand of one of the Directors" be substituted for the words "hands of two of the Directors" in line 2 of Article 10.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the Company. [147]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1919. 188

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the House of the Club, MONDAY, the 18th March, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 2, 1919. 201

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917 and electing a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1919. 209

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. (British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Accommodation for First Class Passengers will be provided on the Goods Train leaving Kowloon at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY, 9th instant calling at Tsipo and Sheung Shui.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

Kowloon, 8th March, 1919. 213

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the CLOSURE of the BONDS drawn on 30th February last will begin on 1st March, 1919.

Payments in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the Branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely: 38, 14, 23, 37, 41, 51, 53, 57, 59, 60, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

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INTIMATIONS

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1919. 214

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places, and Winners, also Cash Sweep Ticket Holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1919, until 25th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places, and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1919. 192

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, REVE S.A.I.E., Successor, has as from the 15th February, 1919, sold to Messrs P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., the SS. "HANOT" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise. The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone 950.

P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.

MAISON, A. R. MARTY,

REVE S.A.I.E., Successor.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1919. 206

HONGKONG HOTEL

NOTICE

THE TEA DANCE which was to be held on FRIDAY next, the 8th inst., is CANCELLED.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1919. 207

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRICAL TRAM Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraph Address: J. WITCHELL,

Victoria.

WANTED

EXPERIENCED CHINESE, having knowledge of Import, Export, Shipping, Insurance and Correspondence is open for engagement.

Address to: "WORKER"

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1919. 212

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGE.

JAMBEIDGE "

POKE "

BEEF "

LIVER "

HOT LENTIL HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

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GARRICK CIGARETTES

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

ALWAYS THE SAME, ALWAYS AS GOOD AND ALWAYS ENJOYED

BY SMOKERS OF VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

GARRICK SMOKING TOBACCO

A COOL AND REFRESHING SMOKE.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

THE ROAD TO INDIA AND BRITAIN'S PLANS.

The surrender of Jerusalem and the consequent strengthening of British power and prestige in the Middle East will have a chastening effect on the protagonists of the "Hamburg to Bagdad" policy. It was a policy which entailed a vast number of adventures, men who recognized at an early stage of the war that Germany was bound to suffer immeasurable losses in her overseas trade and by the deprivation of markets in which she could replenish her exhausted supplies of raw material. Men of the calibre of Dr. Paul Rohrbach affected to see in an extension of German influence towards the East more than a compensation for any losses she might incur overseas, but above all they saw in it a policy of British pre-eminence in those regions and a policy which would eventually tend towards the dislocation of British power in India.

There is an interesting article in the "Kölnische Zeitung" headed, "The Road to India," in which German ambitions and the underlying fear that they will remain unfulfilled, are blended in a rather discordant whole. Some passages from this article are full of laudatory quotations. It is an article which is clearly an effort made with a purpose, and behind it are doubtless men of some importance.

First of all, we are told, that the German Empire, rising in accordance with the dynamic laws of nature, has filled Britain with concern for the safety of her world-empire and the security of her sea-lordship. This is really the secret of England's participation in the war, she would smash the German attack on her greater imperial interests, destroy Germany's naval power, and rob her of her colonies.

HISTORICAL NECESSITY. We are next informed that Germany's Oriental policy rests on "Historical necessity." We are informed that the political ambition which has Bagdad as its object is as old as Pepin and Charlemagne. One can see that it rests, moreover, on the "geographical line" of the existing group of Powers—whatever this may mean. At various periods during the past 1,100 years attempts have been made to link up the Orient with Germany, but until now the necessary power has been lacking. That Germany has taken the opportunity of securing the assistance of Turkey in the realization of her aims is only natural. Equally natural is it that England should regard this movement as aggressive. For, if successful, Germany obtains an exit on the Persian Gulf, and thereby we are told, she makes an important step forward in her equality of rights at sea with England. England would be threatened in her dominion of the Indian Ocean, and this she would not tolerate for an instant. It is here, therefore, that the vital interests of the two Empires clash with elemental force. Germany must gain an entrance to the Persian Gulf if she is not to be cut off from the trade of the world, and if she is to make the "feeding" of her population dependent on the favour of England. And England cannot permit an entrance to the Gulf without seeing her domination at sea diminished, the domination which she has gained by her "great" policy, which she has seen this only well, and hence her attitude. She knows that almost all her Asiatic and African possessions serve

only as a glacis for India, the costliest jewel in the British crown. BRITAIN'S LAND ROUTE. It is in pursuit of this policy of securing her Eastern Dominions that Britain desires an overland road to India. This idea is an old one, and has not its origin in this war. It took shape after the occupation of Egypt. Much has been written lately about the importance of Egypt for Britain, but it is necessary to add, says the "Kölnische Zeitung" writer, that the occupation of that country was a necessity if England set store on commanding the seaway to India after the opening of the Suez Canal.

The land way was also a necessity, and Britain, made wise by her Colonial experiences, began to secure the adhesion of the spiritual chief of Islam by an adroit expenditure of gold. It was undoubtedly an adroit policy. The Arab population was irritated by the actions of the Turkish nationalists, and Britain agitated against the "Turks," posing as the liberator of the Arab tribes from the thralldom of the Turk. And, besides, they would make of the desert of Arabia a flourishing garden like unto Egypt. The British, moreover, played on the string of an Arab Khifia.

Then, we are told, came the necessity of a military occupation of Mesopotamia, and finally the necessity of controlling and securing those portions of Persia through which the future road to India would lead. NO ARRANGEMENT POSSIBLE. The writer proceeds to examine how far this British policy has been successful. The first tangible result was the defection of the Sherif Hussein and his appointment as an Arabian King dependent on the grace of England. Mesopotamia has been occupied as far as it is necessary for the fulfilment of British plans, and Southern Persia has been firmly incorporated.

The conclusion of the writer is peculiarly interesting. "One day we must come to an arrangement with England about Belgium and other purely European questions. But we shall never arrive at an agreement on any question which encroaches on the integrity of British Colonial possessions, still less on the connection between Britain and India, the vertebral column of British world-power. If therefore we do not solve the Orient question militarily, even though we beat England to her knees, the last concession which Britain would make would be the yielding up of Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is thus that the British think about the road to India; The

future will show whether the Germans are mature enough to pursue a policy which will get us back Mesopotamia. Victory will go to that nation whose broadest sections of people recognise the necessity of the national demands. A large part of the British working classes know what the British Colonies mean for them. May the day soon come when the broadest masses of our people will possess understanding of German foreign policy."

THE CHINESE DIFFERENCES.

MR. E. S. LITTLE'S EFFORTS TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

Mr. E. S. Little, who was successful in bringing about a settlement in 1911 between the southerners and Yuan Shih-kai, is at present making efforts for a settlement of the present differences between the north and the south. His task is undoubtedly a big one, but there is every prospect of it being successful. Mr. Little has suggested that a conference be held, say in Shanghai, and has placed himself in communication both by letter and cablegram with the President and all the Chief Tsuchuns. He has received in reply a letter from the Shantung Tsuchun Chang and an appreciative telegram from the Kiangsi Tsuchun Chen. Both these Tsuchuns express their earnest desire to see an early settlement of the differences between the north and the south, but say that it is "up to the President to decide."

So far no reply has been received from the President, but one is daily expected. Mr. Little has also been in communication with Mr. Tsen Chen-baun, who is now in Shanghai, and who guarantees that the southerners will be represented at the proposed conference, and that he has "full power" to act on their behalf. The Chinese press, it is worthy of note is giving cordial support to the movement, articles on the question appearing in the papers almost every day—Shanghai Mercury.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs, CURES any cough, fast, is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2/6 and 4/6

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE, FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO, DODD & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.

Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome, nourishing, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier foods of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time it supplies better nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/8, 2/8, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND) OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wynham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS, ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, SHIPPING FORMS, WINE LISTS, CIRCULARS, MENUS, PAMPHLETS, INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG. Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins. Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians. ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR. Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision. All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCK AND SHIP LIFT AS FOLLOWS					
NAMES OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FEET)	WIDTH AT BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH OF WATER (FEET)	HEIGHT OF LIFT (FEET)	HEIGHT OF LIFT (FEET)
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
TALKING TON					
Shanghai Dock	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
ABERDEEN					
Hong Kong Dock	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'
Whampoa Dock	100	18' 6"	12'	7'	12'

G. M. RYAN, B.S.A. WILMA, Kowloon Dock, Kowloon.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all
cases of
COUGH.

Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It has been decided to hold the
FLOWER and VEGETABLE
SHOW at the BOTANICAL GARDENS
on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.,
on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th
and 16th March.
Exhibitors are requested to note that
the hours for staging exhibits will be as
already advertised.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Mar. 7, 1918. 215

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
Office of the General Managers at No. 6,
Des Vaux Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th
inst., at 10 a.m. The business to be
transacted is the election of Directors
and the report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
15th to 17th inst. both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 7, 1918. 216

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CORPUS),

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 6,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
Four Brass Twin Bedsteads (New).
A number of pairs of Ladies' and Gent's
Boots and Shoes.
Gent's Coats, Vests, Hats, Ties, &c.
And
A quantity of DRESS MATERIAL.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 7, 1918. 217

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
on

THURSDAY,

the 14th March, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 6,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

The Steam-Ship
"HONGKONG,"

as she now lies on the EAST POINT of
NAUCHAU ISLAND about twenty-
five miles from KWAN-CHAU-WAN.
Together with her ENGINES,
BOILERS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.,
&c., &c., and such other STOWS
equipment as may be found on board,
but no CARGO is to be considered in this
SALE.

"The SHIP is now guarded by the
FRENCH authorities."
For further particulars apply to the
Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 7, 1918. 218

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

6.15.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway
Bay.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW

11 a.m.—Extraordinary General Meeting
of the Kowloon Land & Building
Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

SATURDAY, March 9—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of assorted stores
at Kowloon Railway Station.

11.30 a.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Dope
Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Matinee at Harmston's Circus.

TUESDAY, March 12—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hough.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Linens at Hughes & Hough.

MONDAY, Mar. 18—

8.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Mem-
bers of Hongkong Club.

tervention is contemplated. Neither
Japan nor any other of the Allied
Powers would desire to take any
action, which would have the effect
of provoking the Russians to active
hostility against the Powers with
whom they were but recently in
alliance against the enemies of
Freedom and Civilization, though
under force majeure they have
signed a "treaty of peace and friend-
ship" with them. It is made perfectly
clear in the telegram that whatever
action Japan may take, in Siberia
will be taken only with the approval
of the Allies generally.

NEWS OF THE DAY

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. J. Vaughan has been appointed
Manager of the Shanghai Licensed
Pilots' Association, having relieved Mr.
D. L. Watson.

It is advertised that the Horticul-
tural Show is to be held on the 14th
and 15th inst. at the Botanical Gardens
as usual, and not at the City Hall.

A Peking telegram to our Chinese
contemporary says the War Partici-
pation Bureau seems to be a "most pow-
erful body controlling all the influences
in the Northern provinces."

The game in the second round
of the Billiard Championship at the
Victoria Recreation Club between
Sergeant Ives and Wong Po Man will
be played to-morrow at 7.30 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the fol-
lowing donations to the funds of the Hos-
pitals—

Sam Wing \$50
Belilos Girls School (2 months) 20

In H. M. Supreme Court, at
Shanghai before His Honour Judge Sir
Haviland de Saumarez, the hearing
was started at an action by Mr. Sing-che,
proprietor of the Mei Sing Hong against
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. The
claim was for damages, in the sum of
Taels 96,000, for the non-delivery of
opium stored in the godown of the
defendants.

The Cabinet at Peking has issued
the following order to the Tientsin and
Military Commanders along the
Yangtze:—"Effective protection should
by all means be afforded to foreign
steamers plying along the Yangtze. In
order to avoid misunderstanding you are
instructed to order all your subordinates
not to interfere with the movements of
foreign steamers."

Mr. W. A. Dowley, Honorary
Secretary and Treasurer of the Cigarette
and Tobacco Fund forwards us a list
showing subscriptions amounting to
\$728.40 since February 2nd. The
amount previously subscribed was
\$25,693.27. The total to date is thus
\$26,421.67. Since the 2nd ultimo
210,000 cigarettes have been dis-
tributed to various troops. There is a
balance in hand of \$505.70.

Members of the Society of St.
George are reminded that the annual
subscription of \$2.40 is now due for
1918 and should be sent to Mr. J. H.
Ramsay, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.
We are asked to say that it will facilitate
accounts and assist the Hon. Treasurers
if Subscribers are sent as soon as
possible so that the same are
received before the arrangements for
St. George's Day Celebrations occupy
the attention of the committee.

FOOTBALL

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE
The names of players picked to re-
present the Hongkong Defence Corps in
their game with the R.E. on Saturday,
at 4.30 p.m. on the Club Ground are as
follows—
G. Rodgers, Irvine & Carr, Balston,
Stewart & McCubbin, Grimmett,
McTavish, Stalker, Pasco and J. Rodgers.

HOCKEY

H.K.D.C. 3rd COY. R.G.A.

The following will represent the
Defence Corps in the above League
Match at Happy Valley tomorrow
Bully off 4.45 p.m. sharp—E. W.
Hamilton, P. H. Cobb, W. R. Edmonds,
G. Hackett, E. W. S. Evans, G. H.
Piercy, J. Stalker, E. K. Joeland, K.
Brayday (Capt.), C. Hodgson, H. B.
Rouse.

RUB IT IN

A good many people think rheu-
matism cannot be cured without
taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's
Pain Balm, however, thoroughly into
the skin has cured far more rheumatism
than any internal remedy in existence
and gives relief quicker. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

CORONER'S COURT OF ENQUIRY OPENS.

The Coroner's enquiry into the
disaster at the Race Course, which
resulted in the death of nearly 500
people, was opened this morning
before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Coroner.
Nominally the inquest was upon the
body of Mr. Kan Shi, one of the
victims.

The jury comprised Mr. A. H.
Rutherford (chairman), Mr. W.
C. Jack (consulting engineer), and
Mr. J. H. Wallace (general agent,
C.P.R. Ocean Services).

Mr. G. H. Wickenham, the Crown
Solicitor, appeared to assist in the
enquiry, as stated by the Attorney-
General, at the formal opening on
Monday last.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared on
behalf of C. Hock, the contractor
who erected the stands.

Mr. H. J. Gedga appeared on
behalf of the Hongkong Jockey Club
and the relatives of the late Albert
Ahwee.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared on
behalf of the owners of Stands Nos.
7 and 8, Mr. J. Rosario; the husband
of Mrs. Razack, who perished in the
disaster, and the family of the late Mr.
L. Xavier.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on behalf
of Fung Lok Yuen, Lau, Chan San,
Leung, Wai Sam, Tsang Wah, Lai
Tuen, and Leung Kung Ka; all of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Mak, U Chuen, 133, Temple Street,
Yau-mat; Lau Yik Sang, shroff to
Messrs. Leigh & Orange; Lau Hau,
a native of Heung Shan; Fung Li
Sze, 15, Des Vaux Road West; Tsui
Kwok Fui, typist; and Hon. Kan
Lam, shroff in the compradore de-
partment of the Mercantile Bank of
India.

The Coroner said he would like to
remark, with reference to the letter
which appeared in the Press asking
for names of any persons desiring to
give evidence, that he would also be
very glad to receive any photographs
of the stands for previous years.

He had photographs for the year
1913, but for other years he had not
been able to obtain them.
Mr. Kung Fong, assistant comprad-
ore, employed by the British-
American Tobacco Company, and
living at No. 13, Jervois Street, said
he was the husband of Ma Kan Shi,
who lost her life in the Race Course
disaster. On February 28th last he
went to the races with his wife and
daughter. Next morning he went
he left his wife and daughter in the
Colonial Stand. He did not know the
number. He was in the United
Stand at three o'clock when he heard
a noise and he saw all the people
running and the stands in which
he was fell down. He laid on the
floor with nearly 200 people on top
of him. He got out in about two
minutes and went to look for his
wife. When he got to the Colonial
Stand where his wife was, there was
a fire. He did not find his wife and
daughter. Next morning he went
at about 7 o'clock to the Race
Course. He found the body of his
wife. The body was "burned." He
identified his wife's body by the
clothing, and also by a deformity in
her toe. Mr. Watt and Dr. Macfarlane
were present. He took the
body to Canton for burial. Later
on he identified at the Police Station
two bangles and the other jewellery
belonging to his wife which she was
wearing on the day of the calamity.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness
said his wife was 20 years of age.
He left his wife on the bottom floor
of the Colonial Stand. There were
two floors. He did not pay any
money to go into the stand. Any-
body was allowed to go in without
tickets. A cash sweep was being
conducted on the first floor. There
was nobody at the gate of the stand
to stop people going in. He did not
have to pay to go into the United
Stand. A cash sweep was going on
there also. There was no check on
the number of people going in. Any
number could go in that wished. He
was on the ground floor of the
United Stand. The greatest panic
was in the stand on his right looking
down the Race Course. The United
Stand was very crowded when it
collapsed.

In reply to Mr. Lo, witness said
that he was not stopped when he
tried to get to his wife, until the fire
broke out; then some men in uniform
stopped him.

Dr. Macfarlane said he made a
post-mortem examination of a Chi-
nese female who was identified as
the body of Ma Kan Shi. In his
opinion death was caused by suffoca-
tion. The body was in a charred
condition.

In reply to Mr. Gedga, Dr. Mac-
farlane said he did not remember
examining the body of Albert Ahwee.

Inspector Watt said the body of the
deceased was identified in his presence.
The body was taken from the centre of
the Colonial stand.

Mr. David Wood, Superintendent
of Accounts and Stores of the
Public Works Department, said he
looked after the procedure of letting
the sites for the booths on the Race
Course. The Public Works Department
gets authority from the Government
to instruct the Government Auctioneers
to sell the rights to erect and occupy
stands on certain sites on the Race
Course, situated to the north of the
Grand stand. The Government gave
that authority this year on the same
conditions as last year. Witness signed
the letter to the Government Auc-
tioneers, Messrs. Hughes and Hough,
in which they were instructed to make
the usual arrangement for putting up
for public auction the rights to erect
stands for the Races and that intend-
ing bidders should be notified that the
prohibition against gambling remained
in force. A letter was received on
January 21 from Messrs. Hughes and
Hough enclosing an A/C sale and a
copy of the conditions of letting as
follows—

CONDITIONS OF LETTING.

1.—The highest bidder shall be the
accepted Tenant for the term stated,
viz:—28th February to 3rd March
inclusive 1917 and if any dispute arise
between two or more bidders, the
allotment in dispute shall be put up
again at the former bidding.

2.—The highest bidder shall pay to
the Auctioneers within three days of
this auction, the full amount at which
the allotment shall be let.

3.—The Tenant to clear away and re-
move all material and rubbish from the
allotment within 7 days from the close
of the bidding.

4.—The Government reserves the right
to cancel without compensation any
allotment that may be made to any
person objected to by the Police Authorities
in charge of the Building Ordinance.

5.—The Tenant of each Booth site
shall provide within the boundaries of
such site, sufficient iron accommodation
either by means of Earthenware jars or
some other receptacles approved by the
Sanitary Department. Such receptacles
shall be emptied and cleaned daily
to the satisfaction of the Sanitary
Authorities.

6.—The Tenants of Booth Sites 6 to 17
inclusive shall provide a gangway 10
feet wide at the narrowest portion as
indicated on the plan showing the
sites. Such gangway shall be formed
of planks placed close together and
raised 2 feet above the turf and shall
be bounded on the Western side by a
fence not less than 6 feet high from the
ground, formed of close boarding or
slating or some other approved
material. Such gangway and fence
shall be constructed and maintained
during the Races by the Tenants to the
satisfaction of the Building Authori-
ties.

Witness had nothing further to do
with the matter after that. The
present conditions had been in force
since 1912. The Public Works
Department drew up the conditions.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness
said those were the only conditions required
by the Government so far as letting the
sites was concerned. The question of
control as to the quality of the material
used for the stands rested with the
Director of Public Works. The Govern-
ment conditions contained nothing about
protection from fire, overcrowding, use
of cooking stoves in or around the
stands.

Mr. Bowley: Is there any prohibition
against gambling outside the stands?

Witness: Not that I know of.

Mr. Bowley: That clause appears to
be a dead letter. Was there any penalty
attached?

Witness: That is a matter for the
Director on instructions from the
Government. The Government was
under no obligation to let the sites.
The sum realised by the sale this year
was \$14,000 less commission, \$13,420.
That was practically the same as last year.
The conditions of letting were identical
this year with those for last year ex-
cepting that clauses 7 and 8 were added.
So far as he knew, the conditions of sale
were carried out by the lessees, except
possibly that of gambling.

In reply to Mr. Gedga, witness said
the Jockey Club bought at public
auction the right to erect stands on
sites 1, 2 and 3; otherwise the Club had
no connection with the letting of the sites.
In reply to Mr. D'Almada, witness
said that he was not aware that there
was anyone in his Department respon-
sible for examining the stands after
erection.

Mr. Lo: In fact the Government
know there was a growing demand for
these sites?

Witness: Yes; applications were
increasing.

Mr. Lo: Do you know whether at
the time the question as to regulations
for public safety was considered?

Witness: I am not aware as to what
was done at the time.

Further questioned, Witness said the
alteration to Regulation No. 6 made in
1912, was that whereas formerly it was
required only that the Golf Club greens
should be protected, the alteration
provided that the whole area should be
protected by the laying down of wooden
planks. He did not know the reason
for this. It was a matter for the
Director of Public Works to decide.

The Crown Solicitor: I suggest that
the Director of Public Works be called.
The Coroner agreed.

Mr. F. C. Mason, Hurley, of Messrs.
Hughes & Hough, said he received in-
structions to hold the auction from the
Government under similar conditions to
those of last year. The sale was
advertised in four foreign papers and
four Chinese papers.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness said
sites 4, 5 and 6 were purchased by J.
Blake. He did not know the purchasers
personally. He was not in a position
to inform the Court of the names of
the persons who purchased the sites
under Chinese firm names.

In reply to Mr. D'Almada, witness
said Clauses 4, 5 and 6 were read at
the auction in Chinese. The other
clauses were not read.

Mr. F. Sutton, Land Surveyor in the
P.W.D., in reply to the Crown Solicitor
said he had a plan given to him and the
P.E.G. sent the sites according to the
plan. The purchasers were not present.
As far as he knew, the stands were set
out in accordance with the plan. He
had nothing to do with selling the sites.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness said
he did not inspect the sheds; it was
not his duty to do so. He had nothing
to do with that.

The Coroner: The sheds were
inspected by an officer of the Public
Works Department.

In reply to Mr. D'Almada, witness
said he had nothing else to do with the
sheds except to peg out the sites.
Wong Kui Kai, of Ice House Street
a photographer, said he was at
the Races on February 26, stand-
ing near the winning post.

He saw the sheds collapse and soon after
a fire started. After sending his son to
see after his people, he took photographs
in front of the Portuguese Stand. Wit-
ness identified photographs, produced
in Court, as being taken by him. Wit-
ness described the intervals which
elapsed between the taking of eight
photographs, representing different
stages of the fire. He had no photo-
graphs of the collapse before the fire.
He saw the sheds collapse. He saw the
fire starting in the centre of the stands.

He saw smoke about ten seconds after
the collapse. In his opinion about three
seconds elapsed from the time the first
shed collapsed to the complete collapse.

Mr. A. E. Wright, Executive Engineer
of the Public Works Department, in
charge of the Building Ordinance, was
called in reply to the Crown Solicitor
that the purchasers of the sites got a
certificate from the auctioneers and on
production of that certificate to his
Office he (witness) issued a permit, one
for each site. The usual procedure was
adopted this year. He did not know
the actual purchasers. He believed the
purchasers themselves applied for the
permits, but he could not say for certain.
The production of the auctioneers' cer-
tificates was his authority to issue permits.
All the permits except for Stand No. 10
were available. The permit for No. 10
was issued to Mr. Chan Sui Tong. The
form of permit was known as a "mis-
cellaneous permit" and had been in use
for a number of years. He had always
supposed that the permits were issued
under Section 223. That meant that
the work was to be carried out under
the terms of the Building Ordinance.
The definition of the word "Building"
in Section 223 had been complied with.
He was his opinion that Section
223 of the Ordinance should have been
covered by the purchasers. He was of
that opinion after a conversation
with the Crown Solicitor yesterday.

After a permit had been issued there
was inspection of the sheds by
building inspectors who were notified
of the issue of permits. It was their
duty to make such inspection as they
thought fit, subject to direction of the
Executive Engineer. The Inspector fur-
ther stated that the race course was
under the supervision of Mr. M. Sara.
M. Sara, Matched as a rule received
very little inspection. He knew that
Mr. Sara had reported inspection of the
Race course stands. Three or more
inspections had been reported. Witness
himself instructed Mr. Sara to make the
inspections. So far as he knew, no
special instructions had been issued to
the purchasers and also nothing was
asked or given as to the numbers to be
admitted to the sheds. No tests
of strength were made officially.
No instructions were given, so far as he
knew, as to cooking arrangements. It
was now to witness that any cooking
was carried on. In his opinion it would
not be a safe thing to allow.
No instructions were issued to
inspect the sheds during the Races.
The covering of the turf with planks, as
required by clause 8 of the
Regulations, in his opinion, did not
affect the stability of the sheds. None
of the uprights reached the ground;
they rested on the boards, but that
made no difference if the sheds were
properly erected, except that there
would not be a tendency for the poles
to slide if they were in the ground.
He did not think that the recent
earthquake shocks affected the sheds
in the slightest degree. Witness
inspected the grounds but saw no
signs that any of the poles had been
inserted in the ground. There were no
provisions made against fire in the
stands with regard to exits.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness
said there were no regulations as to
smoking or the number of persons to
be accommodated. Witness

issued hundreds of matches permit-
ted during the year. He issued the race
shed permits in accordance with
instructions from the Government,
although the erection of the sheds
was an exception to the Building
Ordinance regulations with regard to
proximity to other buildings. There
were no specified dimensions sub-
mitted to the authorities as required
by Regulation 8. No limitation was
put on the height of the stands, the
length or thickness of the poles, the
distance between poles, or the lash-
ings to be used. Witness said that
Mr. Sara had been in the P.W.D.
for about five years. He was select-
ed at home for this special work.
Mr. Sara reported that he had care-
fully inspected all the stands. He
had never previously reported
irregularities. Witness considered
Mr. Sara a reliable officer. Witness
himself had been in the Colony for
about 15 years, and since 1911 been
in charge of the Building Ordinance
Offices. He knew the firm of auc-
tioneers who erected the sheds. The
firm had erected an enormous num-
ber of matches. When he issued
permits for matches he did not
insist upon compliance with the
regulations as to exits, gangways,
&c. He was under the impression
that the Public Works Department
had received legal opinion that match-
ed sheds did not come under the
regulations. He would not be cer-
tain of that, but he knew the matter
was discussed some years ago.

In reply to the Coroner, the Crown
Solicitor said he had never heard of
this.

Further questioned by Mr. Bowley,
Mr. Wright said that in future he
certainly thought the regulations
should be enforced.

The Court then adjourned until
to-morrow.

The following is a list of the
purchasers of sites and the purchase
prices.

1 Jockey Club	...	\$780
2 "	...	710
3 "	...	740
4 Unity	...	480
5 "	...	650
6 "	...	710
7 Xavier	...	897
8 Remedies	...	1,140
9 Ritchie	...	1,000
10 Chan Sui Tong	...	1,000
11 Cheong...	...	610
12 Lok Kee	...	800
13 Kwong Koo	...	880
14 Yow Kee	...	1,230
15 Adol	...	800
16 Ahnan	...	870
17 Ahon	...	100
18 "	...	130
19 "	...	130

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Up to yesterday the subscription at
the Tung Wah Hospital in aid of
sufferers by the recent calamity at the
Race Course, amounted to \$12,200.

At a meeting of the Chinese General
Chamber of Commerce sympathetic
reference was made of the recent
disaster at the Race Course. The
Committee, we understand, have po-
sitioned the Government to reserve
permanently the grave where the victims
of the disaster were buried, the inten-
tion being probably to raise a monu-
ment there.

A subscription was made at this
meeting for the relief of the sufferers
by the earthquake catastrophe at
Swatow, and the total was roughly
\$3,800.

NAMOA ISLAND RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.,
write:—In response to the appeal
which appeared in a recent issue of
your paper, the following amounts
have been received from Hongkong,
either through us or sent to Swatow.
"Foreigners and Chinese in Swatow
have subscribed liberally but Dr.
Whyte writes that further funds are
urgently needed to meet the distress
caused by the earthquake."

Donations, either to the under-
signed or sent direct to Dr. Whyte
of the English Presbyterian Mission,
Swatow, will be gratefully re-
ceived.

Captain T. Hall 15.00

Anonymous 5.00

Messrs. Cassels & Pallas 25.00

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ENEMY'S DEMANDS ON ROMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.
A message from Sofia states that M. D. Tontcheff, the Bulgarian Peace Delegate, who has returned from Bucharest for instructions as regards the new questions which have arisen, stated in the Sorbonne that the conditions upon which the Rumanians accepted peace included the cession of Dobruja, the readjustment of the frontier between Hungary and Rumania, and also economic concessions.
Rumania had been informed that she must sign by March 15th the preliminary Treaty embodying the aforementioned terms, upon which negotiations would be resumed, with a view to the conclusion of a final peace.

COMBATING SUBMARINISM.

SEVENTEEN STANDARDISED SHIPS LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that seventeen standard ships of a tonnage of 88,000 tons were built up to February 28th.
Mr. Macnamara stated that 77 ships, damaged by the enemy, were now under repairs.

AMERICA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

UP-TO-DATE COST.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.
Ten months of war have cost the United States about 7,100 million dollars, over half of which was lent to the Allies.
The war expenditure is increasing at the rate of over a hundred million dollars monthly, but it is still below the official estimates.

ALLIED ACTION IN SIBERIA.

MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, Mar. 6.
An Associated Press message from Washington states that the United States agrees with Japan, Great Britain and the other Allies on the principle of action in Siberia, but details remain to be worked out.

SIBERIAN TOWNS IN POSSESSION OF BOLSHEVIKS.

TOKYO, Mar. 6.
It is credibly reported that Blagovestchensk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk and Omak are now completely in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES IN GERMAN HANDS.

CAPTURED BOOY AT REVAL.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6.
A Berlin message says that eight old submarines and three serviceable steamers fell into the German hands at Reval.

STERN ACTION AGAINST ALIENS.

THE SPREAD OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.
The Secretary for Labour has ordered the arrest and deportation of all aliens proved to have been spreading sabotage and anarchy in the Pacific Coast and the North-West, whether members of the Industrial Workers' World organisation or not.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was informed that the measures which they were taking in Ireland were having the desired result.
The deliberations of the Irish Convention have not as yet ended.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN REDMOND.

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Mr. John Redmond is dead.
Mr. John Edward Redmond was M.P. for Waterford since 1891, and was the popular Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party. He was M.P. for New Ross from 1891 to 1895 and for New Ross from 1895 to 1911.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Reviewing the position of British trade with China in the Times' Trade Supplement, Professor Middleton Smith, referring to the cry that the day of the supremacy is over, points out that the sons of commerce, who are often well educated and have founded their own businesses, will inaugurate direct and will profoundly influence the industrial development of China.

Professor Middleton Smith is of the opinion that one result of the Entente will be that Great Britain and France will have a common commercial policy for South China. China's joining the Allies may be the beginning of a new era.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

EXPLANATIONS BY SIR ERIC GEDDES.

NAVAL WARFARE INCREASING IN OUR FAVOUR.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, introducing the Naval Estimates, said that, generally, naval warfare had proceeded increasingly in our favour. It continued to be chiefly a trial of strength between enemy submarines and Allied anti-submarine measures. We were dependent on indisputable information from neutral sources with regard to the certain success of our enterprises. The occasional raids on our convoys and on the English coast were the natural outcome of a blockade enemy trying to harass the blockading fleet. He believed the exit of the Goeben and the Breslau was a similar raid. The loss of the Breslau was serious for the enemy.

THE DOVER STRAITS RAID.

Regarding the recent enemy raid in the Straits of Dover, it was commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Dover Straits had been prevented by nets and other obstructions since the early part of the war. That was not the case. Undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines passed through the Straits towards the end of last year, but recently a more vigorous policy had been adopted. A surface barrage was maintained across the Channel day and night in order to obstruct the passage of submarines and at night-time patrol-boats, numbering over a hundred, burned flares so that any submarines attempting to pass on the surface had a reasonable chance of being engaged. It was to raid this barrage and to destroy drifters that the enemy came out on February 14. The Vice-Admiral at Dover had ordered a Court Martial to elucidate how the enemy succeeded in passing the covering force guarding the drifters. Sir Eric Geddes paid a tribute to the crews of the drifters and other craft, who, after the hammering, went out on the following morning as usual. Night raids of this kind could always be undertaken by a determined enemy and such raids were a tribute to the efficacy of the barrage.

THE ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

The home waters had become the enemy's chief field of submarine operations. The greatest successes against submarines had hitherto been attained there, and latterly in conjunction with the United States Naval Forces. On the other hand the Mediterranean accounts for some 30 per cent. of the lost shipping. Conditions are more difficult to meet there and resources are less adequate and anti-submarine successes are correspondingly less satisfactory.

THE NAVAL COMMAND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ADRIATIC RESTS WITH THE FRENCH AND ITALIANS RESPECTIVELY.

The Committee appointed by the Allied Naval Council has extended the principle of one Allied front as adopted militarily. Sir Eric Geddes said he attended the meeting of this Committee in Rome which accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals of Vice-Admiral Calthorpe, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. It was agreed that the measures which have been so successful in British waters should forthwith be adopted in the Mediterranean and that the main anti-submarine operations decided upon should be undertaken under Vice-Admiral Calthorpe's orders.

WORK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Sir Eric Geddes, in describing a visit to the Mediterranean, said he inspected large establishments for the torpedoing of ships and naval warfare which the British Navy were establishing at various points in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. At the Greek Government's request British Naval officers were assisting in the reconstruction and reorganisation of the Greek navy and dockyards.

He believed increasing benefit would accrue from the meetings of the Allied Naval Council, especially as regards rapid decisions on vital matters. The Allied Navies were kept in constant touch with Versailles by liaison officers. He emphasised the cordiality of relations between the Allied naval

authorities and announced that the forces in European waters would shortly be augmented by Brazilian warships. He specially dwelt on the close Anglo-American co-operation.

LOSS IN TONNAGE DECREASING.

The losses of merchantmen were still tending to decrease. The loss of world tonnage in February was just over a half that of February last year. The loss of the world's tonnage for the five months ending Feb. 28, was ten per cent. less than for the corresponding five months of the year previous. The output of ships in Great Britain in January was only 58,000 tons and he hoped the output in February would be double.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The main cause of the decrease was labour troubles, the men not doing all they could. Unless there was speedy improvement the point at which production balanced losses would be dangerously postponed.

Sir Eric Geddes emphasised that Great Britain must rely in the coming critical period upon her own construction, for acquisition of a considerable tonnage must elapse before the desired American output materialised. He believed Great Britain could ultimately produce 3,000,000 tons of shipping annually, but only if the shipyards turned out their maximum. The Government intended to bring home to employers and workers of every shipyard the issue involved. He did not fear that the nation would meet the situation.

THE LANSOWNE LETTER.

THE PREMIER'S SPECIAL SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Referring to the difficulties in connection with the claims to transfer territory from one Power to another, Lord Lansdowne, in the concluding portion of his letter to the Daily Telegraph, says:—
"Such difficulties arise regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the Italian claim to certain districts of Austria and the British claim to parts of the Turkish Empire. I think it inevitable to submit questions of the latter class to the Peace Congress which Mr. Lloyd George said will be held at the close of the war."

Lord Lansdowne concludes: "Mr. Lloyd George added a special suggestion, wherein President Wilson apparently concurs, that the question of the German colonies, being one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, be reserved to such Congress. Does anyone suppose these questions could be settled in a reasonable time, while the war is still raging? Can we do more now than lay down in advance the principles upon which the Peace Congress would deal with them and can we improve upon those which President Wilson proposed and which both sides are apparently not indisposed to accept?"

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VIEW.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Lord Lansdowne's letter, points out that considerable events have happened since Lord Lansdowne's November letter, culminating in Russia's acceptance of a humiliating peace. It says: "The only way in which Allied statesmanship can confront that fact is by stiffening its spirit and firmly facing the prospect of a prolongation of the war. That is Mr. Balfour's way and the way of the vast mass of Mr. Balfour's fellow-countrymen. It is surely not necessary to recapitulate the many obvious reasons in support of Mr. Balfour's view that basic agreement is very far from having been reached; it is enough to repeat that German statesmanship cannot expect to have its mere word taken, as Lord Lansdowne apparently does, when it professes liberal and enlightened political aims. We are quite unable to accept Lord Lansdowne's view that Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in the discussion."

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

OPPOSITION IN JAPANESE DIET.

TOKYO, Mar. 5.
The Suwayaki and Kansai parties, which are composed of the large majority of the Diet, have passed a resolution against the movement of Japanese troops in the Far East until the situation becomes more menacing.
Public opinion deprecates the antagonism of Russia although it desires that an effective check be put on German designs.

DECISION EXPECTED SHORTLY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
The Daily Mail says that negotiations regarding Japanese intervention in Siberia may be expected to approach finally within the next twenty-four hours.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Italy at Tokio, yesterday, intended to make joint representations amounting to a request to take steps to protect Allied interests in Siberia.
The American Ambassador in Tokio is not expected to participate in the joint representation, but no American opposition is to be expected.

THE TASK TO BE LEFT TO JAPAN.

PARIS, Mar. 6.
M. Pignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber on the diplomatic situation and the Russo-Japanese negotiations.
The members of the Committee afterwards refused to make a written statement, but they left it to be understood that the Allies agreed to leave to Japan the task of intervening in Manchuria and Siberia.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

THE CONCLUDING ARTICLES.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.
The following are the concluding clauses of the Russo-German peace treaty:—

Article 7. From the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent, States the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Article 8. War prisoners are to be mutually repatriated.

Article 9. The contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of war costs, namely State expenditure and public and private damages which have arisen through military measures, including all requisitions undertaken in enemy country.

Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 chiefly deal with the restoration of relations and specify appendices providing for future economic relations.

The Wolf Bureau, in a footnote, adds that the latter are regulated according to the German ultimatum demands, and analogously to the Ukrainian treaty.

UKRAINIAN SOVIETS' PROTEST.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.
The Ukrainian Soviets have protested against the German refusal to allow the Soviet delegation to proceed to Brest-Litovsk from Petrov in order to participate in the plenipotentiary on the ground that Germany recognised only the Rada delegation with whom peace was signed.

The Soviets declare that Germany wishes to enslave the Ukrainians, who must defend themselves and destroy everything as they retreat.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

EVACUATION OF PETROGRAD CONTEMPLATED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.
Judging from the resolutions of many provincial Soviets against peace it seems unlikely that the Congress of Soviets in Moscow, to be held on March 12, will ratify the treaty.

A fortnight is granted by the Germans for ratification, and it will probably be employed in the organisation of the Red Army and the means of defence.
The evacuation of Petrograd and the destruction of all irremovable material are already contemplated.

LABOUR'S WAR AIMS.

MR. HENDERSON ON GERMAN LUST OF TERRITORY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Concluding his statement at East Ham, Mr. Arthur Henderson said the settlement forced upon Russia showed that the German Government continued to cherish schemes of annexation and domination and steadfastly to gratify its lust for territorial aggrandisement and political supremacy. The German people must be made to realise that a victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently lessen upon democratic nations the awful burden of armaments enforced service. The policy of the Labour movement was not to hoist the white flag, nor to condone the enemy's brutality, nor to leave Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpeded. Before Labour's conciliatory policy could operate, both sides must be seriously disposed to conciliation. One side could not hold the olive branch and the other the sword.

DUTCH BATTLESHIP DAMAGED BY STORM.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.
The Dutch battleship *Herzog Hendrik*, en route for the East Indies, was damaged by a storm off the Faroe Islands on February 25 and rendered unseaworthy.
A Danish battleship assisted the vessel and enabled it to reach the Faroes, whence it will probably be towed home.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the Australians, successfully carried out a raid on the positions at Warpoet, taking prisoners and two machine-guns.
We repulsed a hostile party attacking a post in the same neighbourhood.
Patrols brought in prisoners southward of St. Quentin.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.
A French communiqué says:—
There was fairly violent artillery activity on the right of the Meuse and in the region of Caubert and Boile Chamme, where a German attack was repulsed after a lively contest.

An enemy attack at Bois-de-Cherriers was completely checked.

A German raid on the American trenches in Lorraine was repulsed.

American patrols took some prisoners.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the bronchus, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A LAWYER'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. E. M. TOZER IN THE STRAITS BANKRUPTCY COURT.

THE HONGKONG DEBTS—A HORRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir John Rucknell, K.C.), of the Straits Settlements, E. M. Tozer, advocate and solicitor, recently underwent public examination in bankruptcy which was conducted by the Assistant Official Assignee (Mr. G. C. Valpy).

The bankrupt said that he was still representing Messrs. Rogers and Son, Malacca. He could not yet say whether the post was a permanency. He was receiving \$800 a month from the firm. He had two small cases or two small cases of his own. He still lived at the Rest House, Malacca. He paid \$80 for his board and lodging, but his total bill was \$130 or so a month.

Mr. Valpy suggested that as the debtor was only supporting himself, he ought to pay more to his creditors, say \$75 a month. The debtor agreed to pay this sum, or more if he could. He had had lottery tickets, but they were no fruit. There was \$2,800 owing to him by Lam Sui Woon, of Malacca. Mr. Valpy said that a letter addressed to Lam Sui Woon had been returned marked "unknown." The debtor said that the man was well-known in Malacca. The debt was for legal expenses.

Following on another question, Mr. Valpy said, "There are strange circumstances connected with his (the debtor's) Hongkong debts, as your Lordship knows." Reference was made to a telegram: "Bankruptcy very small matter. Please don't interfere."

Mr. Valpy: What did you mean by saying that your bankruptcy was only a small matter?

The debtor: I meant the Singapore one, as compared with Hongkong.

Oh, you meant relatively, then?—The amount in Singapore, excluding statute-barred debts, only came to about \$1,200. I find from your own statement that the debts which are not barred come to nearly \$8,500. I think you will admit that?—Yes, if you say so.

One of those described as barred debts is for \$5,000. Excluding the amount due to Mr. Lloyd on a judgment, your new debts amounted to \$2,500, more or less?—Yes.

They were incurred in about nine or ten months?—Yes.

That is not small, is it?—I meant that the total was small compared with Hongkong.

You will admit that it is rather unfortunately worded?—I might have put it differently.

You say "Please don't interfere." What does that imply?—I thought that I might pay off my Singapore debts.

ON LOAN OR TRUST?

Mr. Valpy recalled statements made by the debtor at the previous hearings.

His Lordship, on this point, said it was suggested that the debtor's clerks in Hongkong handed money to him by way of security for their honesty and good behaviour. The debtor had answered that that was not so. Did they not give him any money or advance him any money?

The debtor: They did advance money.

His Lordship: The question was whether they put up money by way of security for their honesty and good behaviour whilst they were employed as clerks in your service.

Mr. Valpy: Or in other words, for the due and proper discharge of their duties.

The debtor: No, I said that the money was loaned.

His Lordship: There is no question of loan. Did they advance the money by way of security?—I never took it as such.

Mr. Valpy: Do you mean that you do not recollect that you did, or that you did not?—I do not recollect it. So far as I remember, the money was to be lent and interest was to be paid on it.

His Lordship: Are you quite sure that it had nothing to do with any fiduciary bond?—I believe that the word "security" was mentioned in one of the agreements.

That is rather important, is it not?—I did not take it as a declaration of trust. I know nothing about security for good behaviour being arranged. The money advanced by my clerks to me were loans which were to be repaid with interest.

Would you have felt justified in spending money which was advanced to you by way of security?—Certainly not.

His Lordship: It would be unprofessional in the highest degree.

Mr. Valpy produced a receipt signed by the debtor for \$1,700 from Chung Yik Hing, comprador, under an agreement dated April 11, 1916.

His Lordship: That might or might not be an advance by way of creating a fiduciary agreement?—That would depend on the construction of the agreement.

Mr. Valpy (producing a document): Is this the agreement referred to?—Yes, it must be.

The agreement was read. It set forth the conditions of service including a salary of \$100 per month, and stated that he was to pay \$1,700 as a guarantee, and as further \$2150 every six months up to a total of \$9,000, interest at 10 per cent. to be paid on the amount. On the \$1,700, it was explained later, the comprador took over \$1,500 paid by his predecessor, and paid to the debtor's further \$200.

(Continued on Page 5.)

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

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NEW ARTISTES. NEW ACTS.

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See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies
OUR MANAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Ems, Zebras,
Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

NEXT MATINEE

SATURDAY Afternoon, March 9th.

at 4 p.m.

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted at half price to all parts.

NOTICE—Special Tram Cars will run before and after the Night Performances to within two minutes walk of the Circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:

First Box, Six Seats	\$15.00	Second Seats	\$1.50
Single Seat, Box	\$2.50	Stalls	1.00
First Seats	\$2.00	Galleries	.50

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to the \$1 and \$1.50 seats.

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It will make a great difference in your roof!

SEAL!
SEAL!
WATERPROOF!

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WAR BONDS

DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES)

TICKETS \$5 each HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES will receive \$125,000

FIRST PRIZE \$187,500

SECOND PRIZE \$58,250

THIRD PRIZE \$37,500

100 PRIZES of \$1,000 to \$500... \$93,750

Total \$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores

TORPEDO'S GIFT. HOLE

25,000 SALVAGE FOR SAVING

216,000 VESSEL

Some idea of the force of a torpedo was supplied in the Admiralty Court recently by Mr. Justice Hillin awarding £8,450 to a number of vessels for saving the new steamer *Woodford*. The steamer is worth £100,000 and she was torpedoed on her maiden voyage in the English Channel, and beached at Newhaven.

services by a torpedo boat, an armed trawler, two tugs and other craft. The damage was extraordinary, and the judge. The torpedo passed right through the vessel from port to starboard, making a hole 4 ft. long, bending the plates six feet and making of a hole, from which the ship must have promptly rendered.

His Lordship, however, stated that £2,799 should be divided between the *Woodford* and *Wofford*. *Woodford* was given £100,000 and *Wofford* £200,000. The *Wofford* was given £100,000 and the *Woodford* £200,000.

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A LAWYER'S BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from page 5.)

His Lordship: What was the guarantee for?—I do not remember. The agreement does not say what it was for. But it was your agreement; you drafted it, no doubt?—No. It was brought to me ready drafted.

I can tell you what the guarantee was for. But I should like to know what you think it was for?—That he would stay where and not run away.

Was it not a guarantee for his good behaviour? And no part of that money was paid back?—No.

His Lordship: So you went off without paying him any of this? That is very unsatisfactory for a man of our profession, you know?

The debtor: Everybody knew about it. His Lordship: It does not make it any better, does it, that everybody knew that you were bilking your clerk? Are you still on the mill here?—Yes, my lord.

The debtor made some reference to the Law Society, and Mr. Valpy asked: To put it bluntly, is it not a fact that the Law Society did not wish that you should stay in Hongkong?

The debtor replied that he did not know about that.

THE SINK OF MA PAK TO.

Answering further questions by Mr. Valpy, the debtor said that he could not remember the name of Chung Yik Hung's predecessor was Cheung Hing Tseng, but he also gave the debtor money—about \$1,000—which he had not paid back.

Was not that by way of security?—That was the intention of the agreement.

His Lordship: To my mind it is not so much what was the actual wording as what was the intention.

The debtor: The intention certainly was a loan, not by way of trust. The money was wanted in the office for expenses.

Mr. Valpy: Chung Yik Hung took over both with regard to the services and the deposit of his predecessor and paid a further \$300, making up the \$1,700?—Yes.

Do you know that he had to borrow \$500 of the money from the outgoing clerk?—I do not remember.

And do you know that he agreed to pay the outgoing clerk \$20 a month interest?—I do not recollect that.

Which is 48 per cent. interest. But that is a side issue. Did you know that the clerk's people were poor people, who were very hard pressed to find that money?—No.

He was a young man, was he not—about 10 years old?—I do not know. I never asked him his age.

In further examination, the debtor attributed several matters to his former clerk Ma Pak To, upon which his Lordship remarked that Ma Pak To appeared to have been the procurer of the boys, and debtor seemed to have no more interest in them than in signing agreements. He did not even find out anything about their qualifications, nor did he even recollect anything about their appearance.

They were mere dummies for putting up the cash for the debtor, which he did not repay. Ma Pak To was a mere jackal who fetched the boys to put up the money, not, as the debtor said, by way of security, but as advances to him, after which he left them in the lurch. How many of these boys were there, asked his Lordship.

Mr. Valpy: Three or four.

WHY DID IT ALL GO?

His Lordship: Do I understand that it was a condition, before a clerk obtained one of these favoured positions in your office, that he advanced you cash for your office furniture and your office expenses?—Yes.

Did you ever repay any of them?—No.

A miserable clerk and a professional lawyer—I did not want money. Surely it must have been as security for good behaviour. I could understand it as security for good behaviour, because he might be handing a considerable sum of money, but I cannot understand it as a loan. If it was, it is most amazing. I cannot imagine any lawyer receiving loans from his clerk.

His first comrade, stated the debtor, was Chan Chan Ting, who deposited \$1,500. He left after six months because there was not much business. Next there was Fung Hong Tak, who advanced about \$1,000 for office expenses. Then came Chung Yik Hing. None of these amounts had been paid back. They left because there was not enough money to pay their salaries.

His Lordship: I cannot understand what you were doing all this time. The debtor stated that Ma Pak To was supposed to pay the salaries.

His Lordship: Yes, but he never had enough money to pay the salaries with. Do you mean to say that you did not know what was spent per month, or how your money was being spent?—No. Oh, yes, he told me to take \$2,000, so he says. I would put him down at about that sum.

His Lordship: I cannot think what you did with all this money. Hongkong is not an expensive place, is it?

The debtor: Very little of it went through my hands. He had good and what was the price?—Yes.

Then he must have put the money away. What did he do with it all?—I only had a small portion of it.

Ma Pak To says that he has advanced \$2,000 or \$3,000 for office expenses. Is that correct?—I suppose he must have done.

His Lordship: I cannot think what you used it for. How many rooms had you?—Two.

His Lordship: What had you there? You would want only the ordinary lawyer's furniture—a few hundred dollars' worth—and your brains. You did not want anything more than that.

Mr. Valpy: Ma Pak To says that this \$2,000 or \$3,000 has been borrowed from time to time, and he also paid the rent of the office. That is not quite correct. Is it partially correct, that you borrowed money from him from time to time?—I used to ask him for money when I wanted it.

His Lordship: You seem to me to be in a sort of vicious circle. Ma Pak To says that he is bankrupt because you did not pay him, and you say that you are bankrupt because he did not pay you. Between the two of you, the money seems to have disappeared. It must have been spent on something or somebody.

The debtor stated that he lived at the Hongkong Hotel, which cost him as much as \$200 a month. He did not gamble or speculate. His Club bill came to \$30 or \$35 or \$30 a month. The rent of the offices was \$110 a month—\$60 for one room and \$50 for the other. Salaries and wages came to \$300 or \$400.

His Lordship: But you did not pay them. The men left because you did not pay them.

Mr. Valpy: Did you pay the people who did not advance you money?—Yes.

REAL CLEANS AND DUMMIES.

His Lordship: Why should you pay the people who did not advance you money and not those who did give you advances?

Mr. Valpy: They were people of real ability, I suppose.

His Lordship: The men who were paid were the real clerks, not the dummies. The debtor: I did not know who were paid or who were not paid.

Part of his hotel bill, said the debtor, was paid by a friend.

This, said the debtor, was no credit to you. The debtor added that he hired a piano at \$15 a month, of which he had paid some. He owed a good deal but that included music as well. The \$174 which he owed to Wing Hing & Co. was for clothes and things. Tak Cheung was also his tailor. He owed \$40 for the rent of his office. He had the office from May 1914 to August 1916. For some time he was getting work to do, in the police court and so on. The clerks and compradors began to advance money at the end of 1916, he thought. When Ma Pak To said that he could not advance any more money, he knew that the business was going downhill.

Mr. Valpy: It really amounts to this, that for the last year you were in Hongkong you were living on the money deposited by your clerks?—I must have been—yes. There were small sums coming into the office.

His Lordship: Security money advanced by your clerks?—I say money advanced.

Money advanced as a guarantee. That is rather a horrible condition of affairs, is it not?—I did not consider myself in the light of a trustee.

What did you consider yourself in the light of, the debtor?—A borrower from your clerks?—Yes.

POOR FAMILY'S SACRIFICE.

Mr. Valpy: When, to your own knowledge, things were going downhill, instead of getting more of experience such as you needed to keep the business going at all, you employed a succession of very young people who had no experience whatever. In fact, Chung Yik Ting told his District Officer that he found that no experience was needed whatever. All that was required was a deposit of \$7,000.

The debtor: Ma Pak To must have told him that.

Is it reasonable or proper that \$100 a month should be offered to a mere school boy without any experience?—Yes, I think so.

Do you think that it was reasonable and proper to take \$7,000 as security from him and then offer to pay him 10 per cent. interest?—No, it would not have been proper if it was a trust.

What real hope or expectation had you of being able to pay these later advances?—It might have come in.

His Lordship: You might have won the lottery.

Mr. Valpy read an extract from a statement stating that the boy's family were very poor and had to strain every nerve to raise the money for the security. If that does not strike you as an appeal to your sympathy, Mr. Jozz, I am very sorry for you, he commented.

The debtor: That is the first time I have heard of it.

Proceeding, Mr. Valpy said that that was all, but he could not ask his Lordship to close the examination. The same reasons as before still held good, and moreover he was anticipating a further communication from the Official Receiver of Hongkong.

The examination was adjourned sine die.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

With reference to Orders of March 4th and 5th, applications for duty as supervisors in connection with the system of searching of passengers, baggage and goods, Chinese regular police and revenue officers will not be received after Saturday, March 6th.

TRUNCHEONS.

Truncheons are being issued at the Equipment Parade to all ranks not being previously in possession of same. Patrolmen on duty will after issue is completed, be required to produce truncheons when parading for duty.

PLATOONS will report at Headquarters Club at 8.30 p.m. as follows:

No. 3 and 4 Platoons—Friday, March 8th.

No. 7 and 8 Platoons—Tuesday, March 12th.

No. 5 and 6 Platoons—Thursday, March 14th. Men on duty and therefore unable to attend, with their respective units, will attend instead on Friday, March 15th.

RAILWAYS HANDICAP.

Entry to the Railways Handicap Competition will be closed on Monday, the 11th instant. Intending competitors who have not done so will please send in their names together with the entrance fee of 10/- to the Staff Inspector on or before this date.

By Order,
F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.)

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somaliland, Italian East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Basutia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Fai O ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Chang Chow ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Shantou, Shatin and Shengshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Janton, Samui ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Regis ... 5 P.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 8.00 A.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Nampan and Sampan ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Shamshui ... 10.00 A.M. ... 8.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Shak Hei ... 9.30 P.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Kyngchuk ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Kaukwong ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 7, 1918.

On London ... 25/11

Bank Wire ... 25/11

On demand ... 25/11

30 days sight ... 25/11

4 months sight ... 25/11

Credit, 4 months sight ... 25/11

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 25/11

On Paris ... 407

On demand ... 407

Credit, 4 months sight ... 407

On New York ... 42

On demand ... 42

Credit, 60 days sight ... 42

On Bombay ... 42

On demand ... 42

On Calcutta ... 42

On Canton ... 42

On Hongkong ... 42

On Shanghai ... 42

On Yokohama ... 42

On Kobe ... 42

On Manila ... 42

On Cebu ... 42

On Batavia ... 42

On Singapore ... 42

On Hongkong ... 42

On Shanghai ... 42

On Yokohama ... 42

On Kobe ... 42

On Manila ... 42

On Cebu ... 42

On Batavia ... 42

On Singapore ... 42

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March 1918.

Date	Ends	Begin
Mar. 7th	6.23	8.40 p.m.
8th	6.27	8.41
9th	6.30	8.42
10th	6.32	8.43
11th	6.35	8.44
12th	6.38	8.45
13th	6.40	8.46
14th	6.42	8.47
15th	6.45	8.48
16th	6.48	8.49
17th	6.50	8.50
18th	6.52	8.51
19th	6.55	8.52
20th	6.58	8.53
21st	7.00	8.54
22nd	7.02	8.55
23rd	7.05	8.56
24th	7.08	8.57
25th	7.10	8.58
26th	7.12	8.59
27th	7.15	9.00
28th	7.18	9.01
29th	7.20	9.02
30th	7.22	9.03

ECZEMA IN RASH ON HEAD, FACE

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions. Burning Terrible. Kept Awake. Cuticura Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daughter had eczema on her head, face, and neck. It first appeared as a rash, and her head was the most of sore eruptions. The irritation and burning were terrible, and used to keep her awake nearly all night. I had to cover her hands to prevent her from scratching."

"After a year I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did. After using about two tins she was nearly healed, and by the time I had used three tins she was entirely healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well House Farm, Everley, Nr. Winchester, Hants., Eng., August 15, 1916.

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Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 7d. 12h. 17m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. An anticyclone is again central over N. China, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch, against an average of 5.5 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th March.—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 7, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Wolstock	6a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Memuro	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Hakodate	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Tokyo	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Kobe	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Nagasaki	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Kagoshima	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Ofuna	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Naha	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Yokohama	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Batavia	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Wohaiwei	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Hankow	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Ichang	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Kinkiang	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Changsha	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Shanghai	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Guangzhou	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Amoy	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Swatow	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Shanghai	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Yokohama	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Batavia	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Wohaiwei	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Hankow	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Ichang	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Kinkiang	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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Swatow	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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Shanghai	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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Kinkiang	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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Shanghai	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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Amoy	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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Shanghai	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
Yokohama	5a.	30.04	64	85	4	b	
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